THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
F. B. PENNIMAN, ... JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, ... N. P. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania,
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
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Single copy..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carriers per week... 15 "
Mail Subscribers, per year..... $6 00
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786
Pittsburgh Gazette.
VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867. NUMBER 274.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

IMPEACHMENT.

The majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee on the question of the impeachment of the President were yesterday introduced into Congress. The majority report, signed by Messrs. Boutwell, Williams, Lawrence and Churchill, cites high crimes and misdemeanors of Mr. Johnson, and recommends his impeachment. One of the minority reports, signed by Messrs. Eldridge and Marshall, sets forth that the President has been guilty of no high crime or misdemeanor, and urges that there is no evidence whereon to base impeachment. Still another minority report signed by Messrs. Wilson (of Iowa) and Woodbridge, declare the President guilty of misdemeanors in office, which subject him to censure, but are not of such a serious nature as to warrant his impeachment. In a day or so the several reports will be laid in full before the country, and the people will have an opportunity of judging how far the President has erred, and whether he is deserving or undeserving the disgrace of impeachment. If the accumulated evidence proves of such character as to warrant proceeding against him, Congress must not falter in the discharge of its duty. There should be no retracing of footsteps, no turning backward. The people are ready for the measure if it be shown that the President has violated his sacred trust and committed such crimes and misdemeanors as to subject him to punishment under the laws of the land.

IT IS PROPOSED that a National Exposition of wool and its manufactures be held in Chicago during the month of May, in the coming year. Inasmuch as the subject will receive the attention of the National Wool Growers' Association, which holds its annual meeting to-morrow, at the Court House, we deem it prudent to suggest that the Exposition be held in this city instead of Chicago. Pittsburgh is central to the great sheep growing interest of the country, while it is admirably located for a national meeting of the character. It is generally understood that the National Association of Wool Manufacturers is favorable to the holding of such an exhibition in conjunction with the National Association of Wool Growers. Our manufacturers, merchants and others can certainly offer inducements for the holding of the Exposition here, and we hope they will not be slow to act in the matter, but at once take such measures as will secure to Pittsburgh the choice, as well as the advantages of having held within her limits an exhibition which will draw thousands of visitors from all sections of the country.

THE Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional Districts are represented conspicuously in the Congressional Committees, as given elsewhere. Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Twenty-third, is retained on the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. MOORHEAD, of the Twenty-second, is honored as one of the Committee on Ways and Means.

A Card from Senator Graham.

In reply to an article which appeared in the *Leader* on last Sunday a week Senator Graham makes the following statement, which was published in the last issue of the journal to whose editors the card is addressed:

EDS. LEADER—I am again under the necessity of noticing an article in the last issue of your paper, which does me great injustice. In that article it is asserted that "in 1865, when the name of Dr. Gross was presented by the western members, Senator Graham withdrew the name of Dr. Gross from the caucus, stating that the eastern members had pledged themselves that Kemble's successor should come from the west," &c.; and that "now, when the time comes for the selection of a western man for the position, Senator Graham deems it consistent to repudiate the agreement he personally arranged."

Permit me to say that there is not one word of truth in this statement in regard to any such understanding or agreement. The facts are simply these: In 1865, when Dr. Gross was a candidate for the State Treasurership, on the afternoon of the day on which the caucus was held and about five minutes before its meeting, Col. Glass, in company with several other representative men of Allegheny county, waited upon me while engaged in the Senate chamber, and stated to me that Dr. Gross desired that I should withdraw his name before a ballot was taken. This was the first intimation that I received of the Doctor's intention to have his name withdrawn. I proceeded immediately to the meeting, and before a ballot was taken withdrew his name, taking occasion to speak very highly of him as a gentleman of great integrity and ability, and remarking that when his name should be again presented before a Republican caucus, I hoped he would have as large a majority as Mr. Kemble then received. I have never heard of any arrangement or conditions required or conceded upon his withdrawal until I read the *Leader* of last Sunday.

In the same article it is stated that I am "advocating the election and writing letters in favor of Mr. Connell." I have not written a single line in his favor, nor can a Senator or Representative in the State be found to whom I have made an appeal in his behalf. It is also stated "that the only Republican Senators from the west who voted for Mr. Connell are Senators Lowry and Graham."

There is perhaps as little truth in this as in the other statements. I am certain at least that the other Republican Senators from the West have never authorized the *Leader* or any one else to speak for them in that behalf.

The *Leader* "disclaims any intention to do me the least injustice," &c. I can conceive of no reason why it should sire to injure me; and have no doubt that the writer has been deceived by the interpretations of interested parties; and now, in order to avoid future misrepresentations, I will state my position in reference to the State Treasurership. Early in the session of last winter a number of influential persons urged me to become a candidate, and pledged to me their support, &c. I replied that I would take the matter into consideration. Before I had come to a decision, Mr. Connell announced himself as a candidate. I immediately determined, in consideration of the physical affliction of Mr. C., his limited pecuniary means, his eminent fitness, and my personal friendship, extending over a period of twenty five years, my intimate association with him for two years as member of the most important committees, and my estimate of his character as a high-toned gentleman, that I would not be a candidate against him. His votes on the Railroad question have, it is true, differed widely from mine; but his position as Treasurer, should he be chosen, cannot possibly influence the decision of that question one way or the other; and if it could, I am sure he is too honorable a man to use it.

I may add, very properly, in this connection, that I have known Mr. Connell intimately for a quarter of a century; that I have been associated with him for five years in the Senate, and that I have never once heard his integrity questioned, nor the slightest imputation cast upon his honor or honesty until I as a bo his character so fiercely assailed in the *Leader*. During his eight years continuous service in the Senate, of which he has been a most useful and industrious member, all the rumors of corruption were circulated freely against many other members of the Legislature at Harrisburg, no one has ever intimated to me the slightest suspicion of his integrity; and I am sure neither the *Leader* nor any one else can adduce a single fact to substantiate the charges now made against him in the heat of this struggle for office. Respectfully yours,

JAMES L. GRAHAM.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.
FROM EUROPE.
Fenian Excitement in Great Britain.
Intemperate Demonstrations, but no Riots.
Reported Recapture of Kelly.
Bread Riots at Belfast.
Garibaldi Reported Better.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXCITEMENT AMONG FENIANS.

LONDON, November 25.—Much excitement was manifested among the Fenians yesterday in the greater part of England and Ireland. Large crowds of Irishmen congregated at the street corners in Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin and freely canvassed the action of the Government in the recent executions. While demonstrations were intemperate, there was no open riot or serious disturbance of the peace. The Government is fully prepared to meet any outbreak. Dispatches from various parts of the country this morning announce everything quiet.

REPORTED RECAPTURE OF KELLY.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—*Evening.*—It is reported that Kelly, who was rescued from the police authorities at Manchester some time ago, has been recaptured. It seems that when the steamship City of Paris, which sailed from this port on the 20th instant, reached Queenstown, some of the police of that city quietly came aboard and captured Kelly, who had disguised himself and taken passage from Liverpool for New York.

FOOD RIOTS AT BELFAST

BELFAST, Nov. 25.—There have been several quite formidable bread riots recently. They were all suppressed, however, without serious trouble, and the city is now quiet.

CAUSE OF GARIBALDI'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, November 25.—*Evening.*—Dispatches received here state the illness of Garibaldi was caused by the harsh treatment of the Italian prison officials, who took that course with a view of driving him to the United States or elsewhere out of the country.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Notice was given in the Commons this evening that the Seward-Stanley letters, relative to the Alabama claims, would be called for on Thursday next.

FRANCE.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

PARIS, November 25.—The Emperors of Russia and Austria have formally signified their intention of participating in the proposed Conference for the settlement of the Roman question, as suggested by Napoleon, as have also nearly all the smaller powers of Europe. The course that Prussia will pursue is not officially known, but it is believed she too will send representatives. The note recently sent from Great Britain on the subject is accepted here as a mere formal objection. The Pope is known to oppose in advance any action of the Conference which invades the rights he now enjoys, and particularly any plan divesting him of his temporal power.

ITALY.

ELECTION OF DEPUTIES.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25.—The Ministers of War and Justice in the new Cabinet have been chosen Deputies to Parliament after a closely contested election.

GARIBALDI BETTER.

A bulletin from Varinnano reports Garibaldi as considered better by his physicians this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—*Evening.*—Consols 94 7-16; 5-20s 70¼; Illinois Central 85¼; Erie 46¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—*Evening.*—U. S. Bonds 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed heavy and irregular, but with rather more doing; prices declined fully ¼d; middling uplands 8d; Orleans 8¼d; sales of 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady; corn 40s 9d; California wheat 10s 9d; Milwaukee do 13s 6d for No. 2; barley 5s 4d; oats 3s 11d; peas 50s. Provisions quiet; beef 112s 3d; pork 71s; lard 45s; cheese 57s. Refined petroleum 1s; sugar firm at 26s 6d for No. 12; tallow 44s; petroleum spirits 2s; refined 1s 4d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 25.—*Evening.*—Petroleum firmer; sales at 45 francs and 50 centimes.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Tack-O'Connor Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—The Tack case was called before Judge Ludlow at ten o'clock this morning. The prosecuting and his counsel were present, District Attorney Mann insisted on a trial. Defendant applied for a postponement, which, after argument, was refused by the Court and the trial fixed for Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

RICHMOND.

The Trial of Jeff Davis—Non-Arrival of Chief Justice Chase.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—Chief Justice Chase did not arrive to-day, consequently the trial of Jeff Davis was not commenced. In the absence of Chase, summoned for the Government are Generals Magruder, Mason and Ureckham, of Virginia, and General Gordon, of Georgia.

Tragedy in St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—Early this morning, a young German named Major Klenger shot his employer, Henry Weiter, in the head, then broke Weiter's wife's skull with an axe, robbed the house of forty dollars, and disappeared and has not yet been discovered. Weiter and his wife are not yet dead; but both are in a very critical condition. The real cause of the tragedy is not known.

River Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25.—River falling slowly, with 2 feet 10 inches in the canal by the mark. Drizzling rain all day. Thermometer 59.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 25.—River falling. Heavy rains last night.

Fortune's Favorite—A Lucky Ticket Holder.

The temple of Fortune, even in this hard, practical, matter of fact age is still open for those who have courage to worship at her shrine. We not unfrequently find men who seem to have surer hold upon the fickle goddess than was ever gained in the laboratory of the philosopher. An instance of the kind has just come to our knowledge. On the 16th of last month a ticket was sold by Murray, Eddy & Co., Managers of the Kentucky State Lottery, located at Covington, Ky., to one of their correspondents in Philadelphia. In due time the drawing took place, under the management of the firm we have named, and, like all their business, under the guarantees of fairness, provided in the laws of the State, and which have won for the Kentucky Lottery Managers so high a reputation for upright dealing. The Philadelphia purchaser of the ticket referred to—a well known citizen, whose name is withheld at his request, as all the business of Messrs. Murray, Eddy & Co. is held in strictest confidence—finds himself to-day the lucky possessor of the capital prize, a handsome fortune of fifty thousand dollars, which amount has been promptly remitted to him. Such an instantaneous jump to wealth is well calculated to bring back to memory old-world stories of fairy gifts; yet almost every week we hear of similar results of lucky speculations in the Kentucky drawings.—*Covington (Ky.) Leader Nov. 10th.*

FORTIETH CONGRESS.
Reports on Impeachment.
The Question Deferred Till Wednesday Next.
Announcement of the Committees.
Variety of Bills Presented

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, exempting from the provisions of the wool tariff act of March 2d, articles actually imported on the 2d, 3d and 4th of March, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund over paid duties.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution that all monies received by any officer or employee of the Government or any department thereof, from sales of captured or abandoned property in the late insurrectionary districts, shall be immediately paid into the Treasury, together with any interest which has been received thereon. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution granting the use of the Senate Chamber to-morrow evening to Rev. Newman Hall, which was opposed by Messrs. Trumbull and others, as establishing a bad precedent, and was rejected—ten against twenty-seven.

Mr. MORRILL, (Me.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of the immmediate reduction of the military forces of the United States. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution returning the thanks of Congress to Generals Sheridan, Sickles and Pope was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest Edward T. Dunbar, and bring him before the bar of the Senate, to answer for contempt of Congress in refusing to communicate certain facts within his knowledge to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries were crowded. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Newman Hall.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to prohibit a further reduction of the currency. Refer. ed to Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER presented the credentials of J. S. Galladay, Representative from the Third District of Kentucky, in place of Hise, deceased.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, stated there was pending before that Committee an application of Mr. Blakey, who contested the seat against Hise. If that claim were allowed, then there would not have been any vacancy, or any necessity for a new election. He therefore moved that the credentials of Mr. Galladay be referred to the Committee on Elections, and in the meantime he be not sworn in.

After considerable debate, the motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

The Speaker announced the Committees of the Fortieth Congress, as follows:

On Elections.—Messrs. Dawes, Scofield, Upson, Shellabarger, McClurg, Cook, Poland, Chanler and Kerr.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Stevens, E. B. Washburne, Spalding, Blaine, Beaman, Butler, Kelsey, Phelps and Nicholson.

Claims.—Messrs. Bingham, Wasburn, of Massachusetts, Ward, of New York, Holman, Harding, Cobb, Mercer, Stokes, Rubbell, of Connecticut.

Commerce.—Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Elliott, Dickson, O'Neill, Eggleston, Humphrey, Sawyer, Robinson, of New York, Axtell.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Julian, Driggs, Glossbrenner, Donnelly, Edgerton, Anderson, D. R. Ashley, Hopkins, Tabor.

Postoffices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Farnsworth, of Illinois, Ferry, G. R. Browne, R.W. Clark, Lincoln, Lynch, Hill, Fox, Johnson.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Ingersoll, Illinois, Welker, Baldwin, McCullough, Conger, Woods, Wm. Williams, Halsey, Van Horn, of New York.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilson, Iowa, Boutwell, Thomas Williams, Pa., Woodbridge, Lawrence, Churchill, Marshall, Eldridge.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Ward, New York, Stevens, of New Hampshire, Nunn, Trowbridge, Lawrence, of Ohio, Halsey, W. Robertson, Eldridge, Van Anken

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hurlburd, New York, Broomall, Hurlburd, of Iowa, Plants, Brownwell, Coburn, Peters, Tabor, Geltz.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Orth, Loughridge, Woodbridge, Woodward, Trimble, Bailey, Benton, Hamilton, Stone.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, Ames, Sawyer, Smith, of Vermont, Selige, Moore, Laflin, Barnum, Van Trump.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Trowbridge, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, Ross, Newcomb, Fields, Wilson, of Ohio, Loughridge, Kitchen, Johnson.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Windom, Hubbard, of Iowa, Sidney, Clark, Ross, Van Horn, of Missouri, Scofield, Shanks, Taffe, Mungen.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Garfield, Pile, Kitchman, Washburne, of Indiana, Dodge, Baum, Hawkins, Stigreaves, Boyer.

Militia.—Messrs. Pile, of Mo., Harding, Buckland, Banks, Gravelly, Blair, Shanks, Adams, Aiken.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pike, Kelly, Twichell, Stewart, Starkweather, Ferry, Sterns, of N. H., Archer, Haight.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Smith, Orth, Cullum, Washburne, of Wis., McCarthy, Blair, Myers, Robinson, of N. Y., Morgan.

Territories.—Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio, Cullum, Marvin, Hunter, Taylor, Mullins, Tafe, Wood, of N. Y., Hotchkiss.

Revolutionary and War of 1812 Pensions.—Messrs. Loan, Mullins, Price, Washburne, of Mass., Miller, Selge, Washburne, of Ind., Burr, Morrissey.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Perham, Van Horn, Benjamin, Hamilton, Munn, Miller, Pattsby, Burr, Fox.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Cook, Cornell, Wilson, O., Cake, Newcomb, Dodge, McCarthy, Kerr, Burnum.

Mines and Mining Affairs of California.—Messrs. Ashley, of Nevada, Driggs, Ashley, O., Ferris, Hunter, Mallory, Woodward, Sidney, Smith, Sims, Hill, Carey, Axtell.

Patents.—Messrs. Jenoker, Myers, Chanler, Brooks, Newell, Peters.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Covode, Van Horn, of N. Y., Cobb, Moore, Nicholson.

Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Poland, Wilson, Ind., Pomeroy, Windon, Marshall.

Mileage.—Messrs. Anderson, Plants, Van Arnam, Beaun, Geltz.

Accounts.—Messrs. Broomall, Eckley, Arnell, Tenn., Fields, McCullough.

Expenditure of State Department.—Messrs. Arnell, Pike, Finney, R. W. Clark, Humphrey.

VARIETY OF BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

To reduce and reorganize the military peace establishment of the United States.

To amend the National Currency act.

To allow a drawback on articles used in the construction of vessels.

To amend section forty-first of the National Currency act.

Pledging the faith of the United States to the payment in coin of the Five-Twenty bonds.

To define the meaning of the words high crimes and misdemeanors in section 4th, article 2d, of the Constitution.

To repeal the tax on cotton.

Authorizing the payment of bounties to persons rejected as volunteers who were immediately afterwards drafted and held to service.

For the repeal of internal revenue taxes imposed upon existing mechanical and manufacturing industry, except distilled spirits, malt liquors, and the production of tobacco.

In reference to the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

To establish a Navy Yard at Cleveland, Ohio.

By Mr. BINGHAM, to repeal all acts authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel United States notes.

By Mr. JULIAN, Amendatory to Preemption laws in reference to additional bounty.

Directing inquiry into the condition of of the States of Maryland, Delaware, &c.

Providing for the better security of life and property, and promoting commerce on navigable waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Giving the right of way between the St. Louis Arsenal and Mississippi River.

For the relief of Lucas county, Iowa.

To amend the act of April 10th, 1806, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the United States armys.

Explanatory of certain acts in reference to the armory and arsenal at Rock Island, Ill,

Declaring eight hours labor a day's work in all cases where laborers, mechanics or artisans may be employed by or on behalf of the Government.

Provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Islands in the Beaufort District of South Carolina.

Concerning certain lands granted to Railroad Companies in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Granting a lease of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth reservation.

To fix the Fourth of March, 1867, as the day when the tariff bill went into effect.

In relation to the public debt. This bill, introduced by Mr. BUTLER, provides that the national indebtedness be paid in exact accordance with the acts of Congress creating it, that is, all debts contracted to be paid in gold to be so paid, and all not so contracted to be paid in lawful money of the United States.

To fix the value of legal tender notes and provide for their redemption. This bill, introduced by Mr. BROOMALL, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all legal tender notes presented at the Treasury for redemption, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, at the rate of 140 per cent during the first month after passage of the act, 139 during the second month, 138 during the third month, and so on, deducting twenty-five cents per 100 per month. The object is to fix the value and to provide for the ultimate redemption at par.

By Mr. MYERS, declaring that the industrial interests of the country, on which taxes were imposed and cheerfully paid to support the Government, and treason, deserve such lessening of their burdens as is consistent with the payment of the interest on National Debt, and a gradual extinguishment of its principal, and that the power of Congress to impose taxation wherever it imperills the existence or development of any industry or interests of the people.

By Mr. ROGGSTROM, to prevent further contraction of the currency and further conversion of currency into bonds, the interest and principal of which are payable in gold.

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF MINISTER ADAMS.

The House proceeded to the consideration, as a privileged question, of the resolution offered by Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, in reference to the treatment of naturalized American citizens in Great Britain, and calling for the impeachment of Minister Adams.

Mr. ROBINSON addressed the House in an hour's speech, when the resolution was referred to the Foreign Committee.

Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution directing the people of the unrepresented districts of Louisiana to be authorized hereafter to send for persons and papers to examine witnesses, or travel at the public expense, without further action of Congress. The credentials of Mr. Galladay be referred to the Committee on Elections, and in the meantime he be not sworn in.

After considerable debate, the motion was agreed to.

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Commerce.—Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Elliott, Dickson, O'Neill, Eggleston, Humphrey, Sawyer, Robinson, of New York, Axtell.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Julian, Driggs, Glossbrenner, Donnelly, Edgerton, Anderson, D. R. Ashley, Hopkins, Tabor.

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Explanatory of certain acts in reference to the armory and arsenal at Rock Island, Ill,

Declaring eight hours labor a day's work in all cases where laborers, mechanics or artisans may be employed by or on behalf of the Government.

Provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Islands in the Beaufort District of South Carolina.

Concerning certain lands granted to Railroad Companies in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Granting a lease of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth reservation.

To fix the Fourth of March, 1867, as the day when the tariff bill went into effect.

In relation to the public debt. This bill, introduced by Mr. BUTLER, provides that the national indebtedness be paid in exact accordance with the acts of Congress creating it, that is, all debts contracted to be paid in gold to be so paid, and all not so contracted to be paid in lawful money of the United States.

To fix the value of legal tender notes and provide for their redemption. This bill, introduced by Mr. BROOMALL, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all legal tender notes presented at the Treasury for redemption, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, at the rate of 140 per cent during the first month after passage of the act, 139 during the second month, 138 during the third month, and so on, deducting twenty-five cents per 100 per month. The object is to fix the value and to provide for the ultimate redemption at par.

By Mr. MYERS, declaring that the industrial interests of the country, on which taxes were imposed and cheerfully paid to support the Government, and treason, deserve such lessening of their burdens as is consistent with the payment of the interest on National Debt, and a gradual extinguishment of its principal, and that the power of Congress to impose taxation wherever it imperills the existence or development of any industry or interests of the people.

By Mr. ROGGSTROM, to prevent further contraction of the currency and further conversion of currency into bonds, the interest and principal of which are payable in gold.

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF MINISTER ADAMS.

The House proceeded to the consideration, as a privileged question, of the resolution offered by Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, in reference to the treatment of naturalized American citizens in Great Britain, and calling for the impeachment of Minister Adams.

Mr. ROBINSON addressed the House in an hour's speech, when the resolution was referred to the Foreign Committee.

Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution directing the people of the unrepresented districts of Louisiana to be authorized hereafter to send for persons and papers to examine witnesses, or travel at the public expense, without further action of Congress. The credentials of Mr. Galladay be referred to the Committee on Elections, and in the meantime he be not sworn in.

After considerable debate, the motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

The Speaker announced the Committees of the Fortieth Congress, as follows:

On Elections.—Messrs. Dawes, Scofield, Upson, Shellabarger, McClurg, Cook, Poland, Chanler and Kerr.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Stevens, E. B. Washburne, Spalding, Blaine, Beaman, Butler, Kelsey, Phelps and Nicholson.

Claims.—Messrs. Bingham, Washburn, of Massachusetts, Ward, of New York, Holman, Harding, Cobb, Mercer, Stokes, Rubbell, of Connecticut.

Commerce.—Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Elliott, Dickson, O'Neill, Eggleston, Humphrey, Sawyer, Robinson, of New York, Axtell.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Julian, Driggs, Glossbrenner, Donnelly, Edgerton, Anderson, D. R. Ashley, Hopkins, Tabor.

Postoffices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Farnsworth, of Illinois, Ferry, G. R. Browne, R.W. Clark, Lincoln, Lynch, Hill, Fox, Johnson.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Ingersoll, Illinois, Welker, Baldwin, McCullough, Conger, Woods, Wm. Williams, Halsey, Van Horn, of New York.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilson, Iowa, Boutwell, Thomas Williams, Pa., Woodbridge, Lawrence, Churchill, Marshall, Eldridge.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Ward, New York, Stevens, of New Hampshire, Nunn, Trowbridge, Lawrence, of Ohio, Halsey, W. Robertson, Eldridge, Van Anken

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hurlburd, New York, Broomall, Hurlburd, of Iowa, Plants, Brownwell, Coburn, Peters, Tabor, Geltz.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Orth, Loughridge, Woodbridge, Woodward, Trimble, Bailey, Benton, Hamilton, Stone.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, Ames, Sawyer, Smith, of Vermont, Selige, Moore, Laflin, Barnum, Van Trump.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Trowbridge, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, Ross, Newcomb, Fields, Wilson, of Ohio, Loughridge, Kitchen, Johnson.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Windom, Hubbard, of Iowa, Sidney, Clark, Ross, Van Horn, of Missouri, Scofield, Shanks, Taffe, Mungen.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Garfield, Pile, Kitchman, Washburne, of Indiana, Dodge, Baum, Hawkins, Stigreaves, Boyer.

Militia.—Messrs. Pile, of Mo., Harding, Buckland, Banks, Gravelly, Blair, Shanks, Adams, Aiken.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pike, Kelly, Twichell, Stewart, Starkweather, Ferry, Sterns, of N. H., Archer, Haight.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Smith, Orth, Cullum, Washburne, of Wis., McCarthy, Blair, Myers, Robinson, of N. Y., Morgan.

Territories.—Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio, Cullum, Marvin, Hunter, Taylor, Mullins, Tafe, Wood, of N. Y., Hotchkiss.

Revolutionary and War of 1812 Pensions.—Messrs. Loan, Mullins, Price, Washburne, of Mass., Miller, Selge, Washburne, of Ind., Burr, Morrissey.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Perham, Van Horn, Benjamin, Hamilton, Munn, Miller, Pattsby, Burr, Fox.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Cook, Cornell, Wilson, O., Cake, Newcomb, Dodge, McCarthy, Kerr, Burnum.

Mines and Mining Affairs of California.—Messrs. Ashley, of Nevada, Driggs, Ashley, O., Ferris, Hunter, Mallory, Woodward, Sidney, Smith, Sims, Hill, Carey, Axtell.

Patents.—Messrs. Jenoker, Myers, Chanler, Brooks, Newell, Peters.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Covode, Van Horn, of N. Y., Cobb, Moore, Nicholson.

Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Poland, Wilson, Ind., Pomeroy, Windon, Marshall.

Mileage.—Messrs. Anderson, Plants, Van Arnam, Beaun, Geltz.

Accounts.—Messrs. Broomall, Eckley, Arnell, Tenn., Fields, McCullough.

Expenditure of State Department.—Messrs. Arnell, Pike, Finney, R. W. Clark, Humphrey.

VARIETY OF BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

To reduce and reorganize the military peace establishment of the United States.

To amend the National Currency act.

To allow a drawback on articles used in the construction of vessels.

To amend section forty-first of the National Currency act.

Pledging the faith of the United States to the payment in coin of the Five-Twenty bonds.

To define the meaning of the words high crimes and misdemeanors in section 4th, article 2d, of the

1786. **PROSPECTUS.** 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced writer, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months.....$2.00.
Six Months.....4.00.
One Year.....8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important cases, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their unsent ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....1.25.
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—and one to the getter up the club.

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Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

A LARGE emigration of Mormons is expected from England next summer.

THE Managers of the Kentucky State Arsenal at Frankfort have discharged a number of employees because they served in the Union army.

THE Parliament of Germany has abolished all laws against usury, leaving money as free as any other commodity, to bring what he who has it and he who wants it may agree that it is worth.

GEN. DELLA MARMORA, Ambassador from Italy to Paris, is said to have stated to the French government that French troops would no longer be required in Italy, because Garibaldi and his lieutenants were about to emigrate to the United States.

THE official reports of the Freedmen's Savings Bank shows that since it began operations the colored people of the South have deposited over ten millions of dollars, of which over half a million still stands to their credit. How much have poor Southern whites deposited in banks during that time?

A FREEDMAN of Richmond (Va.), writes to the New York *Tribune* regretting that the blacks there fell compelled to vote against the whites; but says they felt that the question was "shall we ever again have a chance to vote?" and that to vote the other ticket would be to vote away their own right to vote. When they feel that this is secure their opinions of State and national policy will be found as varied as those of white men, and they will vote accordingly.

IN Louisville on the 20th A. C. Runyan was committed to prison as a lunatic, and was found, next morning, lying on the floor in a pool of blood, very weak, having stabbed and cut himself badly. There are hopes of his recovery. Pat Leonard and John Hunt were arrested on complaint of Chris Silbut for shooting at him, while interfering to protect a woman named Ann Duff, whom they had hung up by the thumbs. The *Democrat*, from which we take the account, does not say that Ann was black; but had she been white the *Democrat* would have been indignant. Pat Brannon, Councilman of the Eighth ward, had fifteen thousand dollars in Fenian bonds stolen from his office on the night of the 21st.

THE *Press* learns, by private advices, that in Pittsburgh "there will be, from all appearances, a hard winter, with nothing but wants in abundance." A mistake neighbor *Press*. There is an abundance of coal, considerable smoke, some dust, and as much oil as can be desired. The hills are still standing round in great abundance, and we have an abundance of folks who have an abundance of reasons for thanking the Great Disposer for fuel, light, feed in abundance, for health and the means of preserving it, for friends and the power to add to their com fort, by using even a small portion of our abundant means of happiness and of making others happy. We all regret that, from low water, we cannot send, of our abundance, to those communities which must suffer for want of what we could spare; but we have an abundance of hope that a good rain will yet enable us to send our products to those who need them; and whatever may be the abundance of our wants sympathy in destitution is not one of them.

THE WOOL-GROWERS AND THE TARIFF.

The National Wool-Growers' Association meet in our city to-morrow. Their headquarters will be at the Monongahela House, and they will probably have a meeting in the Court House. Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL is President, and recommends that they appoint a committee to meet and arrange to join the National Wool Manufacturers' Association in holding a Wool Exposition, in Chicago, next year. The Wool interest of the country is well organized, and that branch of our industry has advanced steadily in importance. Our citizens are deeply interested in everything concerning home manufactures, and should give the Wool-Growers welcome to our city. Were our Iron interests as thoroughly combined, we might reasonably hope for protection for our manufactures. Let our citizens, who feel their interest either in the agricultural or manufacturing prosperity of the country, embrace this opportunity of consulting with men who are so ably fostering both.

As it is for the best interests of all that our wool should be grown, manufactured and worn here; that we should raise our own sheep, card, spin and weave our own wool, and wear so much of it as we require, so it is for the best interest of all that we should grow our own corn, wheat, beef and pork, and convert them into railroad iron, watch springs, and every other form of manufactured iron required, by selling them to the men who work in metals. Instead of sending our wool to England to be carded and spun and woven, and sending our wheat and corn to feed the men who card, spin and weave it, let us bring the men here and feed them while they make the cards, spinning jennies and looms and convert our raw materials into blankets. Thus we increase our population by drawing to our shores a most valuable class of citizens, and save the inevitable waste of carrying wool several thousand miles and blankets back again.

So of iron, steel and every manufactured article. If manufactures, in England, cannot compete with those in this country, for the supply of our markets, the result is that they come here, with their workmen and machinery. That this policy is for the best interests of the whole country is so self evident that it is strange there can be a difference of opinion. What should we think of a dairy man who carried his milk and all the provisions for his workmen, forty miles to his cheese factory and then carried the cheese back to where he milked his cows? How would it pay for a Western farmer to set up his threshing machine some fifty miles from his wheat field, take his sheaves, oats for his horses and food for his men over to the machine, and bring the wheat back after it is threshed? Suppose either did this that his partner, who owned stock in a railroad, might have the profit of transportation? Would there not be a great loss somewhere, and one which the partner must eventually share?

It is singular that the shipping and agricultural interests of the country cannot see that a policy which would be injurious, if not ruinous in a private business, cannot be a profitable mode of conducting our public affairs.

The loss of useless carrying, and the loss inseparable from transportation, must fall somewhere, and this is on the community. When a ship load of grain is sunk, spoiled by damp or rats, there is so much the less for the world's consumption, and the price of what is left is increased in proportion to every bushel wasted. The entire spirit of economy which is the soul of New England prosperity, that of "saving steps" getting near to your work, is at variance with the plan of bringing manufactured iron, instead of iron manufacturers, from England to our shores. No matter how much cheaper iron rails or blankets may be in England than here, under the present system it must be most economical to have our staples manufactured at home. In the end, and before any great length of time, the home article must be the cheapest, for nothing can prevent the natural consequence of the farmer paying, on his castings, hardware and clothing, the tax levied by wasted labor and grain, in carrying his productions to England, to feed the men who there make and send back the articles he must purchase.

Let, therefore, our manufacturing and agricultural interests take every opportunity to combine, or rather to understand the inevitable combination of their interests with each other and those of the whole country, and to organize and bring Congress to see and legislate for the welfare of the whole people, by the most effective protection to our home industries. Where would we have been in the late war if we could not have manufactured iron and woolen goods? Just in proportion as our manufacturers are protected, from competition with the pauper laborers of England, are we independent and do we hold out inducements to workmen of other lands to cast in their lot with ours, eat the bread here where it is grown, and supply their various products here where they are used in growing that bread. Let this nation learn to "save steps," and cease to locate the pantry at the farthest possible distance from the dining room—raise bread here to feed our workmen in England. Let our Iron men meet our wool growers to-morrow, and talk over some plan of bringing the men to meals instead of carrying meals to the men. Our manufacturing army, in England, is at much too great a distance from its base of supplies. As this base cannot be changed we had better move the army.

OUR COMMERCE AND THE AMAZON.

It is a fact bearing directly on our financial troubles, that in the last five years the tonnage of United States shipping has fallen from 6,000,000 tons to 3,300,000. In the same period the foreign shipping trading to the United States has increased from 2,600,000 to 4,500,000 tons. The increase has been mainly British. The decrease has been exclusively American.

This is an inevitable consequence of the rebellion of the Southern States, and the neutrality of England. Our ships have been driven from the high seas, or employed on blockade duty, and the attention of ship builders turned to the construction of war vessels. The result is, that while we surpass all nations in iron clads, we have few merchant vessels. Our people must have changed their nature if this state of affairs long continues. Again must our merchantmen whiten the seas, and the whistle of our steamers resound in every harbor; and, in entering into competition for the carrying trade of the old routes, we should not forget the Amazon, opened on the 7th of September to the commerce of the world. For hundreds of years it has been closed to foreigners, and its capacity and resources are little known. It is navigable nearly four thousand miles. Its mouth is one hundred and eighty-six miles wide, and the tides are felt four hundred miles back where it is twenty fathoms deep. It and its tributaries traverse an immense country which produces corn, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, spices, the richest woods, indigo, cattle, gold, lead—all the productions of the tropical and temperate zones. Brazil alone, has a surface of two million five hundred thousand square miles, and is making considerable advances in the arts of civilization. Her railroads are largely under the management of men from the United States. Pittsburgh has furnished one of her efficient civil engineers and railroad managers.

The San Francisco, one of the Amazon tributaries, is thirteen hundred miles long, and its banks abound in nitrate of soda, which, as a fertilizer, would yield a large profit on transportation. The advantages of the opening of this stream should accrue to our commerce, as our Atlantic ports lie in the pathway almost between Europe, and the countries thus thrown open to the outside world, after remaining in selfish seclusion almost from their discovery, by white men, unto the present day.

In repairing the damages by the war, our commerce should have early attention, and the United States should once more be able to send her own mails in her own ships.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Sheltering Manure.

Every observing farmer must have noticed that all manure when exposed to the action of the atmosphere suddenly changes its complexion. This change indicates a physical deterioration of the mass produced by the volatilization of certain principles contained in the mass, and upon which the value of the same depends. The ammonia and carbonic acid generated by decomposition are volatile, and rapidly escape when not prevented by some substance which acts as an absorbent and fixer. Contact of the air with all the decomposing and putrescent substance, conduces to the rapid deterioration of the same, and should not be permitted. When it is necessary to expose any article which it is contemplated to use for manurial purposes, to atmospheric action, it is well to cover them with a loam or rich soil, or to sprinkle them liberally with gypsum, pulverized charcoal or water in which copperas has been dissolved. Either of these, if timely applied and in sufficient quantity, will effect a valuable saving. Every farmer should be provided with a shed, a covered pit, a cellar, or some other convenience for manufacturing and preserving manure. Such an arrangement enables the farmer to save most valuable parts of the solid and liquid voidings of his domestic animals. All the refuse matter which accumulates about the house, barns, and other outbuildings, as well as a vast quantity of fecundating material from the fields and woodlands, may here be worked up to great advantage. Muck, mould, chip manure, forest scrapings, leaves, and other plants, mosses, leather, chips, rags, the stale from various domestic fowls, soaper's waste, animal flesh, chips from the shoe manufactory, sawdust, spent tan, and the dust from the comb makers, are all capable of being converted into the food of plants and of contributing to the support and sustenance of crops. By mixing them with the excrement of the horned animals, horses sheep and swine, they soon resolve themselves into a highly fecundating ailment, which acts favorably upon every variety of crop, and beneficially to every description of soil.

It has been computed by practical men that one cord of manure manufactured in this way, and saturated with urine of the animals, is worth one-third more than when made in the ordinary way, and exposed unprotected to the air. Many farmers are sadly remiss in attention to this important subject. They forget the maxim, so widely taught in the great volume of nature, that vegetables in order to feed us, must be fed themselves. This can only be done by manure, judiciously made and judiciously applied.

Light for Animals.

We are often impressed with the gross neglect of otherwise intelligent men, in not securing abundant light for animal life. To the animal and the plant alike, and to each and every human being, light, as well as warmth, is absolutely indispensible. Put a plant in the cellar add it will grow up colorless, flexible, healthless. Put it in a dark place and yet give it air, and it will hardly do better. Yet, people will attempt to bring up animals imprisoned and housed. In some public remarks we had occasion to make, we stated that a pig would not grow if deprived of light. So soon after met an old gentleman, and he had lived sixty years without discovering the fact, and the first words he addressed to us were: "Well, you told me why my pigs would not grow. Two years ago I put in a snug place under my barn, six pigs. It was warm but dark, and they were fed through the floor. In the spring I took them out and they looked like rats. They hadn't grown a pound."

A farmer of our acquaintance was, some time since, dreaming in fine mare. We asked how she became blind. He told us that he put her and two other three year old horses into a perfectly dark stable in the fall, and in the spring soon after they came to light they went stone blind.

These illustrations show, conclusively that light is necessary to every living and growing thing. Our barns are not light enough. Our houses, to many of them, are destitute of light. Parents pursue a benighted and blind course when they encourage their children in living housed and imprisoned, when they encourage them in enveloping their faces under impenetrable veils, lest their cheeks should blister. You cannot blister the cheek of a cherry or of a peach. Better remember that the ruddy glow of priceless health, and the life and animation that radiate beauty, can never exist in perfection unless in full and free exposure to air and sunlight.—*Exchange.*

Child-Freezing.

Fashionable American mothers, those who live in marble or brown stone, high step fronts; those who are fond of the opera, love to entertain company, give big dinners; and dash through the park in a splendid carriage, are the ladies whose ears we would reach, if possible, reminding them that the cold, disagreeable, changeable days are upon us, and that many of their children are freezing to death! This crime is a growing one in America—it is appalling in England, and yet English mothers are said to be more sensible than American in these matters.

At the present Social Science Congress, which has just been in session at Belfast, England, Sir James Simpson delivered an address on health. Great mortality, he said, was caused by bad sewerage, bad water, and impure air. Dreadful mortality befel children, owing to sufficient care not being paid to the clothing of their arms and legs. They should be kept warm, and not exposed. He said that in England, mothers frequently neglected children, and carried dogs in their arms. This last charge cannot be laid to the door of American mothers, for they have not yet learned to value dogs higher than their own offspring.

But it is a sad truth, one for which every sensible mother should blush, that hundreds and thousands of little children annually perish from not being properly dressed. The legs and arms, including the feet and hands, more than any other parts of the body, need to be warmly clad. These being the furthest removed from the centre of the circulation are with more difficulty kept warm, and need an extra amount of clothing. If the limbs are allowed to become chilled, the blood is driven back from them, and the chest, head, or some other part becomes congested, and suddenly the frightened mother finds her darling sick with an alarming attack of croup, brain fever, lung fever or bowel compaint, which is almost sure to terminate in death.

Nothing is needed more than a society for the prevention of cruelty to children; and every time a child is seen upon any of our public thoroughfares, or in any of our parks, improperly clothed, its little knees exposed to the air, its limbs covered, &c., the nurse, or somebody else should be arrested and fined for endangering the lives of these in their charge. It would seem that an appeal to mothers upon such an important subject as this was wholly unnecessary; but facts can not be ignored, and the daily evidence of our eyes tells us how much those who have children need a conscience in this matter.—*New York Mail.*

MANY schemes have been tried of societies to furnish food, fuel, &c., at cheaper rates than those demanded by dealers, but failure has been the rule. A co-operative society of men living on fixed salaries is thus described by an exchange:

"A few gentlemen in London arranged with some of the best tradesmen there that they should sell goods about twenty per cent. below the usual prices to any one presenting a ticket from the Association they were about to start. The tradesmen were willing, because a success of the scheme would bring them by the agreement a large trade, and one that paid for every purchase "on the nail," assuring small but quick profits and rapidly multiplying returns. The plan worked admirably. A few shillings paid for a ticket, and the income from the tickets paid for the services of a practical business man to keep run of the affair and see that all parties were fairly dealt by. The machinery was as simple as it could be, but it was all that was necessary. No capital is needed, no dues, no fines, no assessments, no grand offices or officials, no anything—but the agent and his tickets, the customers and the tradesmen—and all were benefited. A grocer who buys for six cents a pound what he can sell for ten, is the master of each and all of his customers. But it he were assured of a large increase of their number and ready money payment in each case, he would gladly reduce his selling prices."

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "saileth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothest the pastures with flocks, and coverest the valleys with corn, who maketh the out-goings of the morning and the evening to rejoice;" who is "our refuge and strength;" who "maketh war to cease," and "saveth us from our enimies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to once more rejoice in safety, "without any to molest them or make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants, and a bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed, unmolested, over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people at this great fountain of wealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE regulates and tones the stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures fever and ague. Let those afflicted with this malady try it.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures instantaneously, and yet do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the greatest appetizer ever known; it not only creates the appetite, but digests what is eaten easily digest your food.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is recommended by all the leading physicians.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
no25 MTW

A Card to Sensible People.

Rational reader, if the sap of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or an umbrella. Have the forecast, then, to protect yourself at this dangerous season with something more important than either of these articles, namely, something to regulate and nervous system; regulate your liver and your bowels; treat all your organs and cover your whole epidermis with that agreeable, cordial, tonic and alexipharmic, MISS T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, that you surely escape the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the divine law, but "he who suffers you may not suffer" is the wiser maxim of all who are blessed with the knowledge of the safest, the surest, the most genial. As a remedy for tan, sallowness, &c., for dyspepsia, for that ruddy glow of priceless health, and the life and animation that radiate beauty, can never exist in perfection unless in full and free exposure to air and sunlight.—ANTICIPATE THE ANAEMY. The elements of innumerable diseases are latent in this tan, pimple, mephitic winter air. Will you defend your self against them or not, gentle reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the great defensive principle of the age, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, will so strengthen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to withstand the attack. The particular matter which was exhales in perspiration through your pores in summer finds an outlet in winter by the same pores as an excrementitious agent is therefore needed, and you can have no better than HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They neut ralize the materies morbi from which chronic organic, and functional diseases arise. Nothing can be more harmless or more beneficial—nothing so certain to prevent or cure bilio ousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, consumptive and general debility, as this wonderful specific.

The Greatest Success Known.

We are credibly informed that during the month of October there was sold in this city alone over TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED BOTTLES OF DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. These bottles of medicine show one thing indisputably, and that is, that thousands of people are afflicted with coughs and colds. It also heralds the fact beyond all doubt, that DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is the greatest of all remedies for such diseases.

The Doctor proposes to refund the money when the patient fails to do good in every case of hoarseness, recent cough, blood spitting, influenza, or any incipient lung disease. The fame of DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP is now as wide as the boundaries of our State, and in many cases has gone far beyond these limits.

Of the one hundred and sixty thousand competent citizens of Pittsburgh, not one can afford to do without this wonderful medicine. Its unten attested speedy success cures; its success in every household where it has been used; its being free from unpleasant and known component parts of harmless ingredients, has made DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP to be acknowledged not only by the people who have had occasion to use it, but has introduced it to the notice and use of many of the most respectable of the medical profession. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 56 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, for Lung Examinations, No. 120 PENN ST., corner of Evans alley.
November 15th, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is our authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

FURTHER REDUCTION
IN PRICES!

Our Stock all Marked Down

At prices which cannot be otherwise but satisfactory to the public.

ELEGANT SCARFS, GLOVES,
COLLARS, MUFFLERS,
And the most superb assortment of
GENT'S HOSIERY.
To be found in the city.
PROMENADE SCARFS,
The latest novelty for the Brighton Collar.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 62 FIFTH STREET.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
third house above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR THANKSGIVING.
Wright's "No Plus Ultra" Minced Meat, Malby's Fresh Canned Meats, Canned Green Corn, Fresh peaches, Pears, Pine apples, Lima Beans and Succotash, Canned Tomatoes, Dow sugar Cure Hams and Tongues, Shaker Preserves, Burnham's Jellies, London Layer and Seedless Raisins, Currants, Citron, &c., received and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
CORNER LIBERTY AND HAND STREETS.

FOR RENT—To a small family, A Good House,
With hot and cold water and gas. Immediate possession given. Rent, $300. Apply at 140 Sandusky street. Inquire at No. 142 Second street, Allegheny, or at No. 84 CAMPBELL'S.

DRIED PEACHES—62 barrels halves now arriving, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON—25 bales to arrive, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—2 000 pounds on hand and to arrive, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND VOCAL AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
AT MASONIC HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 10th, 1867,
BY MRS. E. A. SAWYER,

Assisted by her pupils and several first class amateurs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
Admission.....50 CENTS.
Tickets can be had at Meller's Music store, 81 Wood street, and at Mrs. Bismer's, 42 Fifth st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at one-fourth to 8.
no26:3d

MASONIC HALL.
EIGHT NIGHTS IN WONDER WORLD,
COMMENCING FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29th,
PROF. AND MAD. MACALLISTER,
The Great Illusionists of the Age!

Will present each evening a choice selection of their ILLUSIONARY WONDERS and MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, embracing SCIENCE, MIRTH and MYSTERY.
100 ONE HUNDRED 100 elegant and costly PRESENTS will be GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.
Admission.....25 cents.
Reserved Seats.....50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.
GRAND GIFT MATINEE every Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Every child will receive a handsome present. Admission 25 cents, to all parts of the house.
HARRY WESTON,
Business Agent.

TWO SUPERIOR
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
One 7 octave Walnut Case Chickering & Sons, one 7 octave rosewood Case Haven & Bacon's make.
Both the above are in splendid order, and will be disposed of at very low figures, as the persons who have left them with us did not like them to be sold at once.
C. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET.

JAMES R. CLARK,
Druggist,
NO. 102 FIFTH STREET,
Offers for sale a large assortment of
HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
COMBS—Horn and Rubber.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
A complete line of sizes, in
SILK, ALL WOOL AND MERINO,
At prices as low as before the war.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
NO. 75 FOURTH ST., PITTSBURGH,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in all kinds of
Government Securities.
DEPOSITS received, COLLECTIONS made, six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. DRAFTS, in sums to suit purchasers, on
ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.
Everything in the banking business attended to with promptness and liberality. We are dealers in all kinds of Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Commercial Paper, Land Warrants, City, County and state Bonds, &c., &c. Special attention given to buying and selling on COMMISSION, in this city, New York, or elsewhere, all kinds of Stocks, Bonds and other Miscellaneous securities. We are the special AGENTS in PITTSBURGH for the sale of the well known and popular "CENTRAL" PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, and the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, both bearing six per cent GOLD interest, and exchanged into Government Bonds, at about Twelve to Fifteen per cent. profit!!
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in
Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,
All to their new Warerooms,
No. 108 Wood street
Sole agents for the WOODMAN SEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania.

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
No. 128 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, also, Agent for the celebrated Gas Burner, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington Mansion House, Pittsburgh, where a general assortment of Stoves will be found for sale at wholesale and retail. All jobbing and repairing promptly attended to

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, WESTINGS, OVERCOATING FINDINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the city. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage.
no21:3m

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FINE POCKET CUTLERY, WALLETS, &c.,
Selling at and below cost, to make room for other goods, at
No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
TTS JOHN SITSCH.

J. D. MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood,
*BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCILS MARKING PLATES, &c., &c. Also, Dealer in Rubber Type and Steel Dies, Stencil Plates, Brass and Steel Figures, Seal

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

Farragut is coming home.

Miss Julia Dean is at Louisville.

Baraboo, Wis., has a skating Rink.

Italy is to have paper fractional currency.

St. Martinsville, La., has a negro Mayor.

Black satin is the fashionable texture for visiting robes.

Rosa Bonheur is to visit this country next year, positively.

Geo. H. Boker is to be editor of Lippincott's new magazine.

La Grange is making a sensation in Boston; so is Dickens.

What ores are most looked for just now? Meteors, of course.

The Cleveland Skating Rink is to be opened with a grand ball.

There was but one case of yellow fever in Galveston on Nov. 12th.

A new evening radical paper has been started in Baltimore—the *Post*.

The flavor of ducks is said to be much finer if they are stewed alive.

Southerners advocate a ship canal through the peninsula of Florida.

The Mexican Government has been very polite to Admiral Tegethoff.

A box of matches, eaten by a German girl in New York, killed her.

An actress tried and failed to poison herself with rouge, in San Francisco, recently.

The Corlesh principle has been applied with great success to steam fire engines.

The continual passage of powder carts through their streets alarms the people of Quebec.

A Fenian Circle in Detroit has transformed itself into a debating society until further notice.

Dr. Chapin calls active men of the nineteenth century "condensed Methuselah's."

Miss Caroline Richings is to be married shortly to Peter Bernard, one of the tenors of her troupe.

M. Blacque, the Turkish Minister, is going to outdo the Washington dinner givers this winter.

A man in Hartford, out of spite to his wife, sat down on a red hot stove; he stuck and she left.

Colliery explosions are becoming fashionable here as well as in England, witness that at Pine Ridge, Scranton.

The cholera is in Havana. Ristori thinks that that is enough for the Havanese, and has postponed her visit.

One of the Cunningham girls of Burdell murder notoriety, has recently figured in a divorce case in California.

The man who broke into the Weathersfield jail recently has just gone in again for four years. Obliging man.

Rats have destroyed the great Swiss cheese at the Exhibition. Rats were not on show, so they sat inside and ate.

There are numerous wars in South America, but nobody knows just how many there are, nor what they are all about.

Miss M. E. Braddon, the authoress, has just purchased a charming country residence in the centre of the town of Litchfield.

A swan was recently shot in Kentucky measuring eight feet six inches from tip to tip, and weighing fifty-four pounds.

Jefferson, La., has a negro police force; we have heard that there were some policemen in Pittsburgh once, but they were all white.

A Scotch gamekeeper has shot a golden eagle, and the papers talk of it. We know a man with a pocket full and nobody mentions the fact.

A sick child in St. Louis had a dose of paregoric given to it by its kind mother, from which it died—killed, poor thing, with kindness.

A New Orleans clergyman begged a lecture committee to excuse him from lecturing, as he was dying of yellow fever. He was excused.

John Jones, an old and respected citizen of Winchester county, Ky., killed himself with a razor the other day. Cause, as usual, unknown.

Dr. Hall says, "To be a great orator, a peerless beauty, or a star of social circles, whether a man or woman, is the next door to being lost."

The Galveston *Bulletin* says that that city offers a rare chance for an industrious book binder and paper ruler to establish a lucrative business.

The *United States of Europe* is the title of a new Republican paper to be started in Geneva by Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and a few other patriot exiles.

An exchange wants the infant geographical prodigy to propound one question, an all absorbed and all absorbing one now—where is the island of Tortola?

The Penobscot river has closed earlier this season than it has for fifty years. Is it not remarkable how many peculiarities of weather and temperature occurred fifty years ago?

Gen Zachary Taylor, his wife and Old Whitey, are all buried a few miles from Louisville, without a stone or cross, or sculptured thing to tell the passing traveler that he treads near hallowed ground.

The New York *Evening Post* asks why is Bulwer more likely to get tired of novel writing than Warren? Because Bulwer wrote *Night and Morning*, Warren only *Now and Then*.

Forty miles of fire, a pretty extensive conflagration, is raging in Wisconsin. Four counties are being burned out at once, and nothing can be done to stop the fire-fiend's course.

So many grapes have been raised this year in Ottowa, Ohio, that not more than half of them could be picked and sent off, principally on account of lack of boxes; what remain on the vines are probably frozen into raisins by this time.

A prize fight was to have come off in Detroit on Friday, but when the principals arrived on the ground they found a squad of policemen there, and concluded to go home without fighting. A Detroit local complains of the police for having destroyed a promising item before maturity.

England denies that the late S. G. Goodrich was the original Peter Parly, and claims that honor for an Englishman. Andrew Johnson is also soon to be claimed as a British citizen. Abraham Lincoln had that honor, as have his wife and the Immortal George, who was the father of his country.

The Missouri *Republican*, a violent Copperhead sheet, suggests Dan Rice, or the great M'Cosle for President. After a little reflection, it drops these, however, and boldly copies after Disraeli, by making a flank movement and going the whole hog, in suggesting Frederick Douglass for that high office. There is no telling what we may look for next from such papers.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that the new Constitution begins:

"For him we preach,
"For him we pray,
"For him we labor night and day—
"That colored cuss from Africa."

We suggest instead:

For us his sweat,
For us his toil,
He'll once be free to spite us yet—
That African with skin of jet.

A Mr. James I. Bowers, of Sandusky, O., offers one thousand dollars reward for the delivery alive of his child Mary Lilly, stolen from her home on the 26th of October last. The child was three years old, full flesh, light hair, and blue eyes, is left handed, has a scar on the bottom of one of her feet, and the nail of her left great toe is bruised.

Letter carriers are to be uniformed in New York State. Why should the work stop there; it is a good thing, and should be extended into all the other States. Most of the Continental European countries dress their letter carriers in yellow, so that that color is always looked upon as the postal one. Dark green would be less conspicuous, and better than blue, as it differs from the military and naval colors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do no taste any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11:d&T

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Setting Pans, Boiler Iron, Rivets, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. to6:eod

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Succes ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 124 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ta11:82

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Batsed Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Consignments and Sales of Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl6:d&wly

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY, ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with the means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. oct2:d&T

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 278 PENN STREET,

ma30:1y PITTSBURGH.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

ELMOR THOMPSON, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court. Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 16th day of December, 1867, at 2 o'clock A. M., before said Court, at Pittsburgh, to show cause if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt; and further, notice is hereby given, that the second meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 29th sections of said act, will be held before S. M. McCANDLESS, Esq., Register, at 10 o'clock A. M., upon the same day, at the office, at No. 51 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh.

S. M. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
no19:td2:tTuC

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 91, Sept. Term, 1867. In the matter of the application of the Gen Grant Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City, for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now, August 26, the Court direct said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and that notice of said application be inserted in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made by the "Gen Grant Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City," for a Charter of Incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of said Court, unless exceptions be filed thereto in proper time.

JACOB H. WALTHER,
no6:3tawtd Prothonotary.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary, 1867, on the estate of NANCY MONCK, late of Moon-town, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES LINN, Executor.
No. 3 Seventh st.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the ESTATE OF PETER CREAHAN, deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. WILLIAM CREAHAN, Executor,
Noblestown, Oct. 5, 1867. oct7:td

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM REED, late of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. MOSES CRIDER,
oct15:td6aT Executor.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

In Black and Red,

AND

BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK.

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

THE NEW

BOULEVARD SKIRT,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

In Plain, Braided and Embroidered.

Also, Real Tartan Cashmere Hose,

in all colors and sizes; best assortment we ever had. Also, a full assortment of

Ladies' & Misses' Underwear,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS;

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Traveling and Fine Shirts,

COLLARS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,

SOCKS, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

Of every description.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, ETC.

MERCHANTS FROM CITY AND COUNTRY are especially invited to come and examine our goods. We feel confident we can suit all, and will sell

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

oct5

COUNTRY BLANKETS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

Large size and best BLANKETS in the city.

5-4, 4-4; 3-4 WHITE FLANNELS;

RED AND YELLOW FLANNELS;

GREY AND COLORED FLANNELS;

GREY TWILLED FLANNELS;

SHIRTING FLANNELS;

WATERPROOF CLOTHS;

WIDE VELVETS;

And a large assortment of NEW GOODS.

Remember the place,

No. 57 MARKET STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. my11:tf

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

including U. S. BIKES OF 1881;
do. do. 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja30:tf

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check, without discount.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.

Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS.

THOMPSON BELL, J. J. GILLESPIE,
JOHN H. DALZELL, A. M. MARSHALL,
JOS. ALBREE.

Stockholders to whom we make

REFERENCE,

Wm. Forsythe, Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell, Rev. David Lerr,
Jas. Park, Jr., Henry Lamont,
D. W. C. Bidwell, A. M. Brown,
E. H. Ellis, Wm. Phillips.

STATEMENT OF THE

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,

On the 31st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1867.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$234,316 66
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	16,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at 10%	16,000 00
Office Furniture	618 10
Cash	30,459 86
Total Assets	$411,194 12

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$380,156 72
Amount Interest Due Depositors, November 1, 1867	9,724 67
Total Liabilities	$ 389,880 79
Balance Contingent Fund	$ 20,313 34

The above is a true statement.

THOS. CREAHAN, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages, and securities, and find the same, and the foregoing statement correct.

W. M. SMITH,
H. CHILDS,
N. HOWELL, Jr.,
Auditing Committee.

ISAAC JONES,
PRESIDENT.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. T. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Isaac Jones, C. G. Conley,
W. S. Copeland, J. Painter,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Veeghly,
W. H. Smith.

Interest allowed on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable on Deposits in May and November, which if not drawn, will be added to the principal and compounded. Open for deposits from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., daily; also on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

OFFICE, 62 FOURTH STREET.
no12:3d5 Pittsburgh:

ALLEGHENY

SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Organized in 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

Deposits received and six per cent. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Monday and Thursday.

DIRECTORS:

G. Wetmore, J. P. Stockdale,
A. Ashley, Chas. Tiernan,
Alexander Moore, D. Delaven,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. my24

WHEAT.—10,000 BUSHELS

CHOICE NO. 1 SPRING WHEAT,

Arriving and for sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
se21 353 Liberty st

CURTIS ON PATENTS.—A Treatise on the Law of Patents, for Useful Inventions, as enacted and administered in the United States of America. By GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 2070 KAY & COMPANY, 65 Wood street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 200 acres, situated six miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Bolivar Station. The improvements are a large roughcast house, with nine rooms, a good cellar; a frame bank barn, 87x75, with the best of stabling. Two apple and one peach orchard. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; the fencing is all No. 1; the soil is good, and is well watered; about 100 acres cleared, the remainder in good white oak timber. This property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession immediately.

Also, a Farm of 112 acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 22 acres cleared and under cultivation, 22 acres of first-rate white oak and other timber, a dwelling house, 1 of them 2 stories, the other 1 story, with a tenant house, with a first-rate Steam Sawmill in good running order; young orchard of grafted fruit. The land is rolling; every acre is tillable, with limestone soil and subsoil, with never failing springs; within one hundred rods of the Penn. Central Railroad; 20 miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is pleasantly and eligibly situated in a good neighborhood; every acre is underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, 60 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within four miles of Blairsville, and three miles of two stations on the Pa. R. R. The improvements are a new frame dwelling house and outbuildings; a new steam saw and grist mill, with two sets of rocks and bolting cloths, and all the necessary fixtures, and a young orchard of choice fruit trees. The whole tract is underlaid with a 4½ foot vein of coal, now opened, and an abundance of limestone. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

Also, the best Hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa. This is a large four story brick building, of 24 rooms and a basement under the whole house, and is situated on the corner of Philadelphia and Oliver streets, on a lot 80 by 165 feet, and also an extra premises is a frame house 24 by 60 feet, used as a wood house in the lower story and hall room above; also, a frame stable 60 by 60 feet; also, a half lot, 80 by 165 feet on which is a large frame stable, used as a livery stable. The whole property has recently been painted and repaired throughout, and is one of the best locations for a public house in Western Pa., and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

Also, a Farm of 125 acres, at half price, to a cash customer. This farm lies 2 miles from Westmoreland county, Pa., within two miles of Latrobe, and a station on the R. R. 110 acres of it cleared and under good fencing, the residue 12 acres in fine timber. There is a new log house and barn, and a young apple orchard on the premises. It is a good limestone soil, with an abundance of limestone, and never-failing springs of water, and is offered at the low price of $50 per acre, on good time, because the owner is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it.

For further particulars enquire of

O. M. TOWER,
no8 Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas,
Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

FOR SALE—A tract of 400 acres, of which 200 is cleared, and the remainder covered with fine white oak timber. Situated in Morris Fairview township, Washington county, Pa., 5 miles south of West Alexander, and 14 west from Hanegtown. Is convenient to churches and schools. Has on it two log houses, new stable and grain house; an orchard of eight acres of young apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c.

Good water in every field.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stock and Real Estate,
au17 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 115 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other Farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will sell cheap, or on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
110 Grant street,
opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 3,000 bushels daily, including steam boilers, engines, horses, cars, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and limited quantity of coal. There are 6½ acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river. It will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 60 Grant St., opposite Court House. oct7

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, situated, at corner of Duncan and Tobey Streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 30 by 100 feet, on which is a large two-story brick dwelling house, and is situated on the corner of Philadelphia and Oliver streets, on a lot 80 by 165 feet, and also an extra premises is a frame house 24 by 60 feet, used as a wood house in the lower story and hall room above; also, a frame stable 60 by 60 feet; also, a half lot, 80 by 165 feet on which is a large frame stable, used as a livery stable. The whole property has recently been painted and repaired throughout, and is one of the best locations for a public house in Western Pa., and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

Apply to R. McLAIN & SON,
se28 172 Fourth street.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY, ... PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Programmes, Invoices, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap26:1y

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

No. 23 ST. CLAIR STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes Tobacco Pouches always on hand. my24:1y

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST ALLEGHENY.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST

BISSELL & CO.'S.

TRIUMPH

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

J. T. WRAY & BROS.,

SUCCESSORS TO M. CONNOLLY,

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

29 and 31 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

se30:tf6

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

152 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

At EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods.

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.

Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets,

Orders promptly attended to.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,

STOVE MATERIALS,

WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS,

AND WATER PIPE.

Office and Warehouse, 167 First Street, opposite Monongahela House. se11

PERRY BONHAM,

PUMP MAKER,

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 32 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. 1y11:58

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Ward's. None else. mh30:6m

JACOB WEAVER JR. & CO.,

General Patent Agency,

se18:tf NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS,

At the OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

oct3 JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CHURCH CARPETS.

In the selection of our stock we have made this a

SPECIALTY.

The largest assortment,
The most appropriate designs,
The handsomest patterns,

Of all Qualities and Styles of

CHURCH CARPETS,

To be found in this market, and offered on all Churches and Denominations at

Eastern Wholesale Prices!

All goods in our line at a great reduction from last season's prices.

OLIVER

McCLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

No. 23 FIFTH STREET.

no20

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected

STOCK OF CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches,

Embracing the latest styles used in the churches of the Eastern cities, which we offer to

All Churches and Denominations

AT COST!

Also, all grades and widths of

Mattings Used for Churches

AT COST.

We offer all goods in our line at a great reduction from last summer's prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET.

no21:tf3awT Over Bates & Reitz's.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

No. 51 Fifth Street.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.

A splendid assortment of low priced

All-Wool Ingrains.

A magnificent stock of

OIL CLOTHS.

A new invoice of

Crumb Cloths, Druggets,

An extra quality of

RAG CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no6:

NEW FALL STOCK

OF

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

OFFER TO CASH BUYERS

BARGAINS AT RETAIL,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

NEXT TO UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE,

SECOND FLOOR.

oct3:1y:tf

SWORD'S SELF-TEMPERING

STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE

AND

BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking necessary,) and by one operation, tempers it thoroughly, pressing in steel moulds, brick solid enough to be packed up right in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 93 cents to $1.10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working order. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

259 LIBERTY ST., 3d Story,

Near the Union R. R. Depot.

se26:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARTER'S

NEW

SHOE HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

AT

No. 47 Fifth Street,

(OPPOSITE THE OLD THEATRE.)

Where he is prepared to sell BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS at less prices than can be purchased at any other house in this city. Give me a call and be convinced.

DANIEL CARTER.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all Kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate in the country.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 139 FOURTH STREET.

JAS. D. BAILEY,
no19:tf JOS. BAILEY.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

Half Spanish Segars,

Just received on consignment, will be sold as low as

Eight Dollars Per Thousand.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Corner of SMITHFIELD & WATER Sts.

se30:tf6

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JOHN H. DALZELL, Vice President.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John H. Dalzell, Livingston, John M. Arthurs, C. H. Merrick.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

n29:6m

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *exponitas sponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at FREDERICK SCHMIDT'S, on WEINRICH'S Hotel, in the borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa., on

Wednesday, December 4th, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, viz:

One Hundred and Fifteen Barrels of Refined Coal Oil, Barrels, Casks, Machinery and Apparatus for the Distilling and Refining of Coal Oil, being the property of JOHN L. GOOKE and BEN EZRA BAGALEY, seized and forfeited to the United States.

A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District Pennsylvania.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1867.
no23:3t

S. C. HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

We will have some new choice

S. C. Hams and Dried Beef

Out of smoke and for sale on Monday, November 25th and after.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

Cor. Wayne and Penn streets.

no15:

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new store, No. 77 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
no26 No. 120 Smithfield street.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 23d, 1867.

NOTICE—In pursuance of a resolution of Councils, adopted the 18th inst., I hereby notify all persons whose gas and hydrant stop cocks project above the level of the pavement to have the same lowered to said level within ten days from the date of the publication of this notice, otherwise they will be broken off in accordance with the terms of said resolution.

THOMAS MOLEAN,
no23:3d1 Street Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of

WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
MEDIUM VERDITER GREEN,

And all colors dry or in oil.

Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Locust street, Allegheny. myl7:tf

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertiliser in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published a gratuitous circular—a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertiliser, copies of which will be sent free to any calling at their address.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

499 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our Mr. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

J. RIMILLER, Avize, Champagne.
DE VENOGE 2 Co., Sperray, Champagne.
J. FRUNIER & Co., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Celle.
HENRY G. LANG, Epin.
ERHARD & SCHMIDT, Nuenburg, A Rhein.
A. ESCHENAUER & Co., Cremanch, sparaling Hock and Muelle.
SAMUEL & Co., English Ales.
TURNER & Co., Scotch Ales.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brands of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination of quality and comparison of prices solicited. oct21:3m

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to R. R. BULGER, Agent,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description,

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

C. A. MYERS. WM. C. HOPPER. WM. S. WILT.
mh22:y66

THE FORT PITT

LUMBER CO.

Capital, : : : : : $125,000.

President—EDW. DITHRIDGE.
Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT.
Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE.

The FORT PITT LUMBER CO. having purchased TWO THOUSAND ACRES of unculled pine lands in Forest County, Pa., and erected a mill on a large Steam Saw Mill, are now prepared to supply every variety of FIRST CLASS PINE LUMBER, at short notice.

Office and Yard on the Allegheny River, Sixth Ward, corner of Lumber and Allegheny Sts.

Communications by mail should be addressed to T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JACKSON'S

UNIVERSAL

WASHING COMPOUND.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PREPARATION.

We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleansing purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

PLEASE TRY IT.

With it you can save at least from three to five hours' hard labor on the wash-board, besides money, time and fuel.

For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them bright.

It is also useful for SCRUBBING FLOORS, WASHING DISHES, &c. It is warranted to contain

NO LIME,

or other injurious article. For sale by GROCERS and DRUGGISTS generally, and wholesale and retail at our office and Salesroom, No. 59 FOURTH STREET.

GEO. R. SLATER & CO.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBERT LIDDELL.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oct4

RESOLUTIONS Approving the Plans for the Public Parks in the City of Allegheny.

RESOLVED, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, That the reports of the Park Commission be and the same is hereby accepted and ordered to be filed.

RESOLVED, That the plans and specifications of Messrs. Mitchell, Grant & Co., submitted by the Park Commission, with their report for the making of Public Parks in the City of Allegheny, on the Common and Reservoir Hill, and Observatory Hill, be and they are hereby approved.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 14th day of November, A. D. 1867.

JAMES McMRIER,
Attest: D. MACKEY,
Clerk of Select Council.

President of Select Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

President of Common Council. no19:

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

au26

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19, 1867.

THE ASSESSMENT for grading, paving and curbing of BEDFORD AVENUE, from Fulton to Oak street; and

BRATT'S ALLEY, from Green to Devilliers street;

is now ready for examination, and will remain in this office, West Market Building, until Tuesday, November 26th, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

R. J. MOORE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.

no21:

JAPANNING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTS

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CITY COUNCILS.

A regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh City Councils was held Monday evening, Nov. 25th.

Select Branch.

Members present: Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Crawford, Gaitaner, McEwen, McMillan, Morrow, Shipton, Thompson, White, Wilson, and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McEwen offered a resolution authorizing a public lamp on Green street at the mouth of Beattie's alley. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe on Diamond alley from Ferry street eastwardly a distance of ninety feet. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Brown, a resolution directing the City Solicitor to take the necessary steps to prevent the incorporation of a water company in the late Borough of Lawrenceville. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Armstrong presented a petition from the officers of the Central Skating Park, asking permission to erect a frame building on their grounds, accompanied by an ordinance authorizing the same. The petition was received and the ordinance read three times and passed.

ORDINANCES.

Mr. White offered an ordinance providing for the opening of Locust street, from Cooper street to the present city line, in which the following gentlemen were named as appraisers to assess damages for the opening of the same: John Chambers, Andrew Miller and J. M. Faas.

The ordinance was read three times and passed.

Mr. McMillan of the Street Committee offered the following:

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Crawford street, from Center Avenue to Reed street.

An ordinance for grading and paving Beattie's alley.

The above ordinances passed to a second reading and were laid over.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of a public sewer on Diamond alley, from the east side of Smithfield street to intersect the Wood street sewer. Read three times and passed.

An ordinance authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to erect a line of telegraph poles on Liberty street, from Morris street to the city line. Read three times and passed.

An ordinance providing for the repairing of streets and alleys, when permits have been granted to take up portions of pavement for the purpose of laying water and gas pipe, which provides that the same shall be done by the Street Commissioner, at the expense of the person so removing it. Read three times and passed.

An ordinance for the opening of Rose street, in the Seventh ward, which had been presented at a former meeting, was taken up and finally passed. Common Council non-concurred. Referred back, and Select Council adhered to former action.

PETITION FOR WATER.

Dr. Gallaher presented a petition from the Turner's Association, asking for water main on Sixth street, from Grant to Cherry alley, a distance of two hundred feet. Referred to Water Committee with power to act.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

A resolution offered at a previous meeting, relating to the locating of Spruce alley, was taken up and again laid over.

In all action not otherwise noticed, the C. C. concurred.

Council adjourned.

Common Council.

Members present—Messrs. Barnhill, Beck, Boggs, Brush, Coursin, Ford, House, Jones, Mawhinney, McQueswan, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Rebman, Roberts, Robb, Siebert, Sloan, Torrier, Verner, Welsh and President Steel.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. Torley presented a resolution providing for the enlargement of the Council Chambers, so as to meet the increase of members under the act of Consolidation. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Rebman presented a petition for the erection of a public lamp at the corner of Pasture alley and Elm street. Read and referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. Welsh presented a petition from Jas. Downey, asking Councils to remunerate him for the loss of a horse that was crippled on the evening of the 5th inst., by being run into by a hose carriage belonging to the city. Read and referred to Committee on Engines.

Mr. Ford presented a communication from Messrs. Park, McCurdy & Co., asking permission to erect a frame house in the vicinity of their Steel Works, on the bank of the Allegheny river, in the Ninth ward, together with a petition, numerously signed, asking Councils to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The communications were received, and an ordinance granting the privilege read three times and finally passed.

The Chairman presented a bill from Captain S. B. Cooper, Janitor of the City Buildings, for $5,50, for ice furnished Councils during the summer months. The bill was ordered to the Controller authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount.

WIDENING THE PAVEMENTS ON FIFTH STREET.

Mr. O'Neill presented the following petition:

The undersigned, merchants and property holders on Fifth street, would respectfully represent that within the last few years, the travel on our sidewalks has become so crowded that very frequently persons in pursuit of their usual business (ladies as well as gentlemen) are obliged to leave the sidewalks and take their chance to get through. We would, therefore, pray your honorable bodies to pass an ordinance to widen the pavement two feet on each side by taking it from the street between Market and Smithfield streets. Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and Broadway, New York, certainly owe much of their popularity to wide pavements. In a short time the laying down of the Nicolson pavement will begin, at which time this much desired improvement could be done at a very small expense. We trust, therefore, that your honorable bodies will pass an ordinance to that effect, and we will ever pray.

Mr. O'Neill moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Streets, with power to act.

Mr. Coursin objected to giving the Committee power to act. The petition was only signed by fifty property holders, and he was satisfied it had been sprung upon the balance of the residents of the street.

Mr. O'Neill said that in case the matter was not settled immediately, the street would be laid with the Nicolson pavement, and it would then be too late to make the improvement.

Mr. Brush said it would be a very easy matter to call upon the property holders on the street and ask their consent. He was opposed to granting the Committee power to act.

Mr. Coursin moved that the words "with power to act" be stricken out. The yeas and nays were called, resulting in thirteen yeas to ten nays.

The petition was then referred to the Committee on Streets. S. C. non-concurred and laid the matter over.

PUBLIC GAS LAMPS.

Mr. Rebman presented a report from the Committee on Gas Lighting, recommending the erection of public gas lamps at the following points: Two lamps on Townsend street, one on Liberty street, one on Hancock street, and one on Grant street. The Committee also recommended that there be no change in the present style of street lamps. The report was accepted and approved.

Mr. Boggs offered a resolution providing for the erection of a gas lamp on Penn street, between Harrison and Carson streets, Fifth ward, and one on the corner of Exchange and Bell's alley, in the First ward. Read and referred to the Committee on Gas.

PAVING OF LIBERTY STREET.

Mr. Ford presented a petition for the grading and paving of Liberty street, from Carson to Clymer street. Read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

CONSOLIDATION CELEBRATION.

Mr. O'Neill offered the following:

WHEREAS, The term for which the present Councils were elected will shortly expire; and Whereas, the present bodies are the last that will organize under the old charter, the same under which Pittsburgh has grown from an insignificant village to a flourishing commercial and manufacturing metropolis; Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five, three from the Common and two from the Select Council, be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of this interesting event in our city's history, and further, that they be instructed to issue invitations to the members who may be elected to represent the new districts to attend the same.

An amendment was made adding the Presidents of Councils to the Committee, after which the preamble and resolution was adopted.

Councils then adjourned.

Relief for the Sufferers by the Explosion at Lawrenceville.

The following additional subscriptions to the relief fund for the boiler explosion sufferers are reported:

McKee & Bro. and employees	$50 00	Boilers at Hallman, Nahm & Co., Pr. Gerhard Betz	10 00
Carl Wrede	10 00	Co., Pr. Gerhard Betz	10 00
Serr' Room, No. 13, Fifth Ward Public School, Pitts burgh, Pr. Hannah Brooks	20 00	Machinists of Hussey Wells & Co., Pr. Jas. Bennett	20 00
		Colleagues	20 00
Total			$ 2 2 50
Amount previously reported			$12 067 20
Total			$12 289 70

W. M. CLARKEY,
Treasurer Finance Committee, Relief Fund.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

MONDAY, November 25.—Jury trials were resumed in this Court.

James Berreigh vs. John Prager and others. Action for damages in trespass on land of plaintiff in Indiana township. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for twenty dollars.

R. G. Kirkpatrick was admitted to the bar, on motion of James Veech, Esq.

Thomas J. Simpson for use of W. M. Simpson vs. John A. Verner. On trial.

Following is the trial list for this day:

70. A. W. Foster & Co. vs. Pittsburgh Coal Co.

71. Noble, Angell & Co. vs. G. B. Jones' adm'x.

72. W. H. Brown vs. J. P. Haigh.

73. Oliver Adams vs. Penna. Ins. Co.

77. W. G. Warden et al. vs. Wm. J. Watters.

81. J. A. Sheriff & Co. vs. Hackett & Co.

82. M. S. Morrison vs. Wm. Birchell et ux.

83. Edwin Bindley vs. Wilkins township.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, Nov. 25.—Court met at the usual hour, a new jury being in attendance.

John Kirchner vs. Hamilton Black. Action to recover for professional services. Court ordered a non-suit to be entered.

Henry Torrence vs. David Hutchinson. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $50,96.

V. R. McElhenny vs. Sharpsburg borough. Attachment dissolved, costs to abide the result of the application for an injunction.

Charles Pugh and William Griffin, Jury Commissioners elect, were duly sworn and oath of office placed on file.

Nancy Cupps vs. Executors of Robert Miller deceased. Judgment confessed in favor of plaintiff for $175.

The following is the trial list for this day:

10. Meisterfeld vs. Burch.

57. Riall vs. Swearingen.

116. M'Combs vs. Rowan.

63. Grey vs. McKean, Stokely & Mcgrady.

77. Marshall & Co. vs. Tweddle.

82. Everett & Co. vs. McGrew & Sweathem.

85. M'Neil vs. Caldwell.

90. Towle vs. McAboy.

101. Brown vs. Wood and Long.

119. Gordon et al. vs. Briggs.

27. Coleman for use vs. Fosters.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

This Court met Monday at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

DISEASED MEAT CASES.

Jacob Meisel, of Lawrenceville, was placed on trial on an indictment (under the 69th section of the penal code) charging him with selling and exposing for sale diseased meat. This is one of the cases originating at the June term, when the grand jury made a special presentment calling the attention of the Court to the nuisance prevailing in the community concerning the alleged sale by butchers of the flesh of diseased and crippled animals purchased at the stock yards. An investigation was entered into, and the grand jury returned bills of indictment against such butchers as it appeared had offended in the manner stated. Mr. Meisel was defended by Thomas B. Hamilton, Esq., and District Attorney Duff represented the Commonwealth.

A number of witnesses were examined —persons who had seen defendant buying and butchering animals—but no evidence was elicited to substantiate the charge, and the witnesses might as readily have been called for the defence. The testimony, without any exception, was of an entirely negative character.

The District Attorney having called all the witnesses subpœnaed, the case was submitted without argument, and a verdict not being insisted upon. Judge Stowe referred to the section of the code under which the indictment was drawn, stating that taking it as it read the selling of unsound meat for any purpose was unlawful; but although the word "food" was used, the Legislature evidently intended to provide for the punishment of those who sold unsound or diseased meat for consumption as food, and the law would be so construed. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay the costs.

George Bowman of the Eighth ward, and William Tomer or East Liberty, the former a butcher and the latter a milk dealer, also indicted for selling and exposing for sale flesh of diseased animals, were tried with a like result, no evidence being adduced to sustain the charge in any respect. Unless some good result should flow from the prosecution of these cases, the considerable expense to which the county is being put will be for naught. There are a dozen or more yet to dispose of, and as they will doubtless terminate as those above referred to, the "costs" will amount to a large sum.

Police Items.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Rose Cassell made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday, charging John Williams with assault and battery, alleging that he knocked her down with his fist. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Michael Reynolds, an Irish lad about fourteen years of age, made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, against Louis Seibert, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. The parties are employees in Chambers' Glass Works, South Pittsburgh, and the boy alleges that Seibert, who is German about seventy-five years of age, has been trying to drive him away from the establishment because he was Irish, and failing in all former attempts, resorted to the more forcible argument of beating him severely. The boy was badly abused about the head and face. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Seibert.

TOOK POSSESSION OF THE CAR.

Martin Elder, who resides some place in the vicinity of Minersville, was in the city on Saturday, and having taken frequent potations during the day, was quite the reverse of sober in the evening. While standing at the corner of Fifth and Wayne streets, a Minersville car passed, upon which he immediately scrambled, and after proceeding some distance became disorderly. The conductor, who on that line is also the driver, remonstrated with him but to no purpose, as he appeared to become more unruly. He at last became so obscene and disgusting in his language and conduct that the passengers were about to leave the car, when the conductor undertook to put him off. To this proceeding he objected, and turning on the conductor, put him off and took possession of the car, where he himself, which, after riding as far as he wished to, he left. The conductor, Mr. J. W. Murphy, this morning made information before Alderman McMasters, charging Elder with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

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Some months since, as the story runs, William Littlejohns, was the accepted suitor of Miss Elizabeth Wilbert, of Union township, a fair maiden of some twenty summers, whose native grace and rustic simplicity, in connection with her charming personal attractions, made her the acknowledged belle of the neighborhood. The intimacy between them continued for some time, until, as is generally the case with "acknowledged beaus," Miss Wilbert became dissatisfied with the intentions of one man, and in a short time found another among her numerous admirers who pleased her better than Littlejohns, and consequently "jilted" him. The unsuccessful lover having more perseverance than discretion continued to urged his claims upon the faithful young damsel, but it availed him nothing, as she was fixed in her purpose and flatly refused to have anything more to do with him, and for the time being the matter ended. The persistent lover was loth to give up the object of his affections so easily, and again importuned her to admit him to favor, but in vain. She had tired of him and loved another, and desired him to trouble her no more. This was too much for poor Littlejohns, and he became desperate and left her in a huff, which time only served to increase, until, "unrequited love had turned to burning hate," as the sequal will show.

On the evening of the Fourth of July, as is alleged by Miss Wilbert, while on her way to a neighbor's house, she met Littlejohns on the road, and was attacked and beaten by him so severely that she was confined to bed for for several weeks in consequence thereof. Yesterday she made information against him before Alderman McMasters, charging him with assault and battery. He was arrested and held for a hearing, which will take place at ten o'clock to-day.

LARCENY.

David Sherratt yesterday made information before Mayor McCarthy, charging Thomas Flavin with larceny. The prosecutor keeps an establishment in the Diamond, from where he alleges the defendant purloined a silver pitcher and several other articles of value. Flavin was committed in default of the required bail for his appearance at Court.

AN APPLE MERCHANT.

Lewis L. Beck, of Columbiana county, Ohio, yesterday made information before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny, charging Brice Rose with *grand larceny*. He alleges that on the 24th of October the defendant purchased from him nineteen barrels of apples for the sum of $70, paying him $20 in cash and promising to pay the remaining $50 the next day. This he failed to do; but a week subsequent to the transaction, paid him $12 more, since when he refused to make any further payments. A warrant was issued for his arrest—for what crime?

FALSE PRETENSE.

Henry Kennewig yesterday made information before Alderman Mullin, against Fred Baum, charging him with false pretence. He alleges that defendant traded horses with him, he, the prosecutor, giving twenty-five dollars to boot, and Baum representing the horse traded to be sound in every particular, which he says is false. The matter was compromised.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Charles Barron, who lately created such a sensation in the East, as a tragedian, appeared for the first time in this city at the Opera House last night. He opened his engagement with "Richard III." His rending of the character was admirable, and more satisfactory to many than that of Edwin Booth. He was well supported throughout the piece by the excellent company. To-night he appears as Othello, a character in which it is said he excels. A crowded house may be expected.

MASONIC HALL.—The Morris Brothers still continue to draw full houses at Masonic Hall, and all who go to hear them come away well pleased. It is doubtless one of the best minstrel troups now traveling.

VARIETIES.—The Varieties Theatre is growing more and more popular every day, under its present management. Mr. Geo. R. Edison, the comic vocalist, is one of the principal features there at present.

CONCERT.—Mrs. B. A. Sawyer announces a grand instrumental and vocal concert for Tuesday evening, December 10th, at Masonic Hall. She will be assisted by her pupils, and a number of amateurs of the city, of undoubted talent, so that a rare musical treat may be anticipated, and we hope she may be favored with a large audience on the occasion.

THE MACALLISTERS.—Prof. and Madame Macallister will commence a series of entertainments at Masonic Hall, Friday evening, November 29th, during which they will present illusions and miracles truly wonderful to behold. Their entertainments are instructive and profitable, as well as amusing. They propose to distribute among the audience, every night, one hundred costly presents, which, in addition to the unequaled exhibition, will doubtless fill the spacious hall to its utmost capacity.

A Malicious Negro.

Morris Green, a negro boy about twelve years of age, was a few weeks since taken out of the county jail, where he had been committed for surety of the peace, by a gentleman of this city, who thought a reformation could more readily be effected by taking him in his employ than by keeping him in confinement. The boy was well pleased with the change, and for a time behaved himself remarkably well. Yesterday, however, he took offense at some member of the family with which he was residing, and became perfectly ungovernable. He first exhibited his malicious disposition by breaking a set of silver teaspoons into pieces, utterly destroying the whole set, after which he turned his attention to a set of surgical instruments, a number of which were carried away or broken. The gentleman of the house, who is a physician, was absent at the time, and it appears that the boy did just as he pleased, and when the doctor returned and saw what had been done, he at once concluded that the boy needed a severer master. He consequently made information against him before the Mayor, charging him with malicious mischief. The young rascal was arrested and, after a hearing, committed for trial.

Petition to Congress.

We have met in various parts of the city petitions which have been numerously signed by citizens, and which read as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens and voters of Allegheny county, respectfully but earnestly and urgently represent that an immediate cessation in the reduction of the currency, if not an expansion of the same, is absolutely indispensable to the financial safety of the country and of the noble party that carried it triumphantly through the late war; and that, in their deliberate judgment, the immediate removal of all office holders obstructing, either by official or by private acts, the views herein contained, is imperatively called for, especially the removal of the chief obstructor, Andrew Johnson, is essential to the restoration of peace and harmony and "Good" was used, the Legislature evidently intended to provide for the punishment of those who sold unsound or diseased meat for consumption as food, and the law would be so construed. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay the costs.

George Bowman of the Eighth ward, and William Tomer or East Liberty, the former a butcher and the latter a milk dealer, also indicted for selling and exposing for sale flesh of diseased animals, were tried with a like result, no evidence being adduced to sustain the charge in any respect. Unless some good result should flow from the prosecution of these cases, the considerable expense to which the county is being put will be for naught. There are a dozen or more yet to dispose of, and as they will doubtless terminate as those above referred to, the "costs" will amount to a large sum.

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PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the
SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 *BONDS OF* 1867,
Interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 25, 1867.

Gold opened steady at 140¾, declined to 140¾ advanced to 141, but suddenly broke and declined rapidly to 139¾@139⅝. The attempt at introducing in Congress an amendment to the United States Loan Acts for 5-20 bonds, authorizing their payment in coin, caused an advance in these securities in Europe, and therefore a corresponding decline in gold. It is, however, not yet looked upon as a settlement of the currency question, and this combined with the impeachment agitation, may be the cause of some excitement in relation to gold and United States bonds. It is out of the question that eventually the Eastern members will have to yield to the Western members to the repeal of the four million greenback contraction, but no sound financier will for one moment consider the probability of paying our debt in legal tender notes by increasing their volume. The impeachment question has likewise passed its day and dead. Aside from any influence of Congressional actions, there is a strong element in Wall street that would consider it their interest to see gold run up once more, not so much for the purpose of speculating in gold as for the life it would infuse in stock speculations. The locking up of greenbacks in order to make money scarce, is laying the ground work for a general rise in stocks, though already above their actual value. The higher they are able to force up stocks, the more money they will realize, because weaker houses will not have the means now which they had two years ago, to resist a heavy decline, and are likely to be sacrificed.

Business was quite active, and though 7-30s should advance with the rise in gold, it is not so certain whether a considerable advance is possible pending the action of Congress.

Stocks are dull and lower, except Express stocks, which are quite higher. Five weeks ago, when Adams Express shares were selling at 56, it was considered that they were selling for more than they were worth, and Merchants Union was selling at 18¾@19. Now the former is selling at 70, and the latter at 35¾, one half per cent above what is paid in New York, at which price buyers are looked for.

In local stocks there is but little doing, and money is commanding from 12 to 15 per cent., for very good paper.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139⅝; 1881's, 108; 5-20s, 1862, 107; 1864, 105¾; 1865, 106; Consols, 92¾; 10-40s, 102¾; 7-30s, 105¾.

Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	93
Adams Express	55½
Western Union Telegraph	32
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	57
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	97
Northwestern Railroad—common	76½
Northwestern Railroad—preferred	84
New York Central	113¾
Ohio and Mississippi certificates	30½
Michigan Southern	90¾

—Considerable interested was created yesterday in insurance circles in this city, by the announcement that the Cincinnati Home Insurance Company had suspended. Its agents in this city were at once notified, and yesterday caused a notice to be sent to all the policy holders in this city, stating the fact of the suspension of the Company, and counselling them to renew their policies to some other company.

This company had been doing a very extensive business. It had a chain of nearly eight hundred agencies in the west. It adopted the plan of underbidding all other companies in rates, and in the fact that it found its policy in full force against them, no longer than when observed higher rates may be found the seeds of its decadence. Its losses recently were heavy, and the capital of the company was not sufficient to withstand their effect. But the principal reason for its immediate failure is the action of the Legislature of the State of Ohio in accordance with the provision of the law passed and represented in that body in July last requested all the companies of the State to make specified statements of the amount of liabilities and assets of each, at the close of the financial condition. The condition of the Home Insurance Company was found to be such that the Insurance Commissioner of Ohio was compelled to the amount of $109,000 to make up its deficiency of capital. It appears that the sum of $97,000 was necessary to enable the concern its outstanding risks. This requirement, and unusual pressure, was more than the company already enfeebled by paying heavy losses, and it suspended. Several other companies in the State of Ohio are said to be in a shaky condition.

It is estimated that not less than $10,000 had been paid for policies in the city of Pittsburgh, of course, is a dead loss to the holders.

The Insurance Monitor says of the Indianapolis lately declared the Home Mutual Insurance Company of that State to be in a condition unworthy of trust.

The insurance question is assuming a phase of serious importance. It is a well-known fact that if Congress should repeal the Interstate States similar to the insurance law of Ohio, a large number of companies would share the same fate as that of the Home. In view of the possibility of such action being taken, the minds of thousands will be filled with a feeling of anxious suspense.—*Chicago Tribune*, 23d.

—One of the many propositions likely to come before the country touching the finances is that of the issue of a new class of bonds. Twenty United States bonds by an issue of certificates to their places. Notwithstanding it is apparent that a policy of this character is even admitting that it was at all practicable, which it is not, it would be injurious to the workingman and woman in the country, there are men claiming to be intelligent who will favor the consummation. It is for the workers of the man or woman who works, in which is found the great bulk of the amount of circulating money. The man who hardly carries one dollar money, perhaps not as much, in his pocket, as the mechanic who keeps no bank account. The capitalist has his warehouses, his dwelling, his mill, his cotton, his wool and his real property of every kind; he might have the paper money in his pocket and all his United States bonds, when they were gone he would hold a large share of the property of the country than he had before, while the mechanic and the laborer, whose all would be in the paper money or in the bonds, would lose his all—he would have no property to represent his past labor. Now, to be honest this money is cheapened by an increase of its amount, will those holding it suffer, and as the laborer cannot demand increased wages they must necessarily be the severest sufferers. It is desirable to have enough currency to carry on the exchanges of the country—beyond that, currency is not only useless, but absolutely detrimental to the industrial interest. As to paying the debt with an increase of greenbacks, the idea is preposterous.—*Phila. Ledger*, 25th.

—National banks must be interested to learn that in the opinion of a careful observer at Washington, there is every probability that the National Bank Act will be amended to give their own circulation and accept as a substitute United States currency. The careful observer read this way: The communication suggested will not be reached for some time yet. The Congressional elections are just now hardly in the condition to permit of the unloading by the banks of the vast amounts of United States bonds held by them to a near to their circulation. In the matter of security there is no difference, whatever, the stiff per cent. interest bearing bonds held by banks are equally as good as the 6 per cent. currency bonds, according to Section 21, only 90 per cent. of the par value of United States bonds is delivered by them to the department, and at no time can they receive as amount in excess of their capital stock paid in.—*Boston Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 25, 1867.

CRUDE—The market was exceedingly dull again to-day, and with little offering and but little wanted, we have but few sales to report; 160 bbls, in tank cars, at 9½—on spot; and 1,000 bbls, in tank cars, at 10c. For future delivery, there was nothing done, though there were offers to sell at a decline without finding takers; this may be attributed to the more favorable indications of an early fall rise, as well as to the fact that the advices from the oil regions were unfavorable. Telegrams from Oil City report a heavy market all that point, and quotations are given nominally at $2,25 to $2,35 per barrel at that point.

REFINED—The slight improvement noted in the market for bonded oil on Saturday evening was not maintained on Monday, and while there is but little change in prices, there was less inquiry, and not so much sold about refusals. We can report a sale of 2000 bbls, 1000 each for June, July and August, at 28½c; and on Saturday evening, 900 not before reported—1000 bbls for December, at 27½c, which was about ½ a cent above the market to-day, 27c being regarded as the ruling figure for that particular delivery. Spot oil may be quoted at 25—we are cognizant of an offer to buy at that price, which was refused. The shipments east are falling off perceptibly, and the stock in this market is unusually light—we would like to say the same thing of Philadelphia and New York.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Co, 118 bbls ref. to L. Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Buffum, Kehew & Co., 104 do do to E. Schalk, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., 200 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 199 do do to Brewer, Burke & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 362 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, NOV. 25.—Beef Cattle dull and unchanged. Hogs active and 50@100 higher; $5,30@5,50 for fair to good, $5,70@6,10 for good to choice smooth.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Unionmade, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.
Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.
Opera Greek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.
Merchants and mach factories will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. feb7

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 25, 1867.

We can report no improvement in the general markets, either as regards demand or prices, and business generally is very dull. Both dealers and consumers are buying very sparingly, and with a demand restricted to supplying immediate wants we have but very few round lot operations to record. A resumption of navigation would do more towards reviving business here than anything else, and at the same time, it would contribute largely towards easing up the money market.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged —but little offering, and demand only moderate; we continue to quote at $2,60@2,55 for prime Red Winter, and $2,65 for do White. There is rather more inquiry for Corn, but prices are unchanged; we quote at 85@90c for new, in ears, and $1,18@1,20 for prime old Barley is in demand at $1,40 for prime; some holders are asking $1,45, and even $1,50. Rye is still quoted at $1,90@1,95. Oats scarce and firm; may be quoted at 65@67c, on track, and 68@70c, in store.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but steady, and while the demand is light and altogether local, prices are with quotable change. We continue to quote at $10,25@10,75 for for Spring Wheat; $11,75@12 for Winter Wheat and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8,50@8,75 per bbl, and Buckwheat at $5,50@5,60 per cwt.

POTATOES—Continue very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; we now quote at 80c, on track, and 85@90c for small lots in store. New Jersey Sweets are being sold at $3 per bbl.

APPLES—Steady but in good supply; regular sales in store at $ 2,50@3,00 per bbl for fair to prime.

BUTTER—Prime Roll Butter is in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 35@40c.

EGGS—Steady at 30@32c.

HAY—In better from country wagons at $18 @28, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report regular jobbing sales in store at 8 to 8½c for Apples, and 12@14c for Peaches.

BEANS—Quiet but steady, with small sales in store at $2,50 per bushel.

OILS—Quiet and steady with regular sales by manufacturers at 85c for No. 2, and $1,10 for No. 1.

ONIONS—Regular sales at $4,75@5,00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of common at $9 @10 per barrel, and cultivated at $12,00@ $12,50.

HOMINY—Is quoted at $7,50 per bbl.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 25, 1867.

CATTLE.

The supply of Cattle this week was comparatively light, there being fewer "outside" drives in than for some weeks past, but the market, nevertheless, was a dull one, being devoid of life and animation, and all grades moved off slowly. The warm weather, together with the fact that there is a good deal of dressed meat coming in from the country, operates pretty severely on the butchers, and, as a consequence, they did not buy to-day like they would have done had things been otherwise. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change compared with last week, and we have to report that, in their ill temper at 7 to 7½c, and fair to medium at 6 to 6½c. The quality of cattle, upon the whole, was inferior, though there were some prime fat steers, and we are cognizant of 7¾c having been offered for a head of extra and refused. Stock cattle dull but unchanged at 3½ to 6. The following are the sales as reported:

Chas. Shoblaker sold 19 head of prime Belmont county steers, 6 of which averaged over 1063, by Rothschild & Byers, at 6¾c. Also passed from subsequently sold the same drove of 20 head, averaging 960 pounds.

E. Kain sold 18 head of fair to medium Ohio stock for Rosenbaugh, at 4 to 6. M. Verner sold 22 head of fair to good cattle for Kemper, at 5½ to 7. Stanely sold 5 steers at 4.65, and a cow and bull for $75.

Jas. Kirkpatrick sold 42 head stockers for Clark at 5 to 5¾, and 22 for another party at 4¾ to 5¾. N. Carr sold 18 head of Washington county cattle for Johnston, at 5 to 7¾, and stockers for Clark at 5 to 5¾.

Chas. Hartman reports having sold 60 head of Green Co. steers at 5 to 6¾, and 30 head of Bethehills sold 28 at 5½ to 6¾.

Hazlewood & Rhodes sold 16 head for Lindsey at 5 to 6¾, 21 for Casserline at 4 to 6¾, and 10 head on their own account at 5 to 6¾, a distance of a few rods, while the lamps used by the train men could not be distinguished farther than ten or twelve feet. At Glover's Gap, it is said, the darkness was by far the greatest, so much so, could be almost absolutely *felt*. During such a night the dangers of travelingare very much increased, but thanks to the good conduct and watchfulness of the employees of the road, we have heard of no accident happening during that reign of blackness.

Gold Stolen.—William Johnston, boarding at No. 999 Liberty street, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday, and represented that his trunk had been robbed on Sunday evening of about one hundred and forty dollars in gold. The thief is supposed to be one Henry Killen, who boarded at the house and has disappeared. The trunk from which the money was stolen was used as joint property by Johnston and his room mate, named James Keenan. Killen was employed with Johnston as a blacksmith.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. M. K. Denn